UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/22/Add.1
S/26714/Add.1
14 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 38
ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND
ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED,
DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL
SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID*

Addendum

* The present document is a mimeographed version of the addendum to the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid which will be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/48/22/Add.1).

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL			3
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	4
II.	POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA	3 - 101	5
	A. Transitional structures	3 - 31	5
	B. Negotiations with the Freedom Alliance	32 - 38	10
	C. Reincorporation of the homelands	39 - 47	12
	D. Negotiations regarding the participation of KwaZulu-Natal and the Inkatha Freedom Party in the elections	48 - 69	13
	E. Violence	70 - 81	16
	F. Electoral process	82 - 101	18
III.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA	102 - 128	22
	A. Economic performance	102 - 112	22
	B. Socio-economic issues	113 - 128	24
IV.	INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA	129 - 158	28
	A. United Nations action	129 - 145	28
	B. Intergovernmental organizations	146 - 154	30
	C. Governments	155 - 156	31
	D. Non-governmental organizations	157 - 158	31
V.	REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	159 - 196	33
VI.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	197 - 205	40

Annexes

I.	Composition of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its subsidiary bodies	48
II.	Chronology of statements issued by the Special Committee	49

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

14 June 1994

Excellency,

I have the honour to send you herewith the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, which was adopted by the Special Committee on 14 June 1994. The report is submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 48/159 B of 20 December 1993.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Chairman
Special Committee against Apartheid

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/159 B of 20 December 1993, adopted by consensus, authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid, inter alia, to closely follow developments in South Africa and to submit a final report to the General Assembly following the establishment of a democratically elected non-racial Government in South Africa. The present report reviews the political process which culminated in the holding of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial elections, held from 26 to 29 April 1994, and the establishment of a Government of National Unity. The report, which covers the period from November 1993 to 10 June 1994, also reviews the socio-economic situation in the country, the response of the international community to developments there, and the activities of the Special Committee aimed at facilitating the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa, as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 annex).

2. In pursuance of its mandate, the Special Committee undertook a high-level fact-finding mission led by its Chairman to South Africa in March 1994 in order to underline the Committee's support to the people of South Africa and their political leadership in their efforts to bring all parties into the political process. The mission offered the Committee an opportunity to obtain first-hand information on arrangements and planning for the holding of the elections. During the preparation of the final report of the Special Committee, a wide range of sources, including documents, statements, statistics and research publications, periodicals and newspapers were used. The Special Committee has also taken advantage of conferences, seminars and consultations with governmental and non-governmental organizations to obtain information that was helpful in the course of the preparation of the report. Also in accordance with its mandate, the Special Committee undertook a second mission to South Africa from 6 to 10 June 1994 to hold consultations with the Government of National Unity.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

A. Transitional structures

3. On 18 November 1993, 21 political parties participating in the Multi-party Negotiating Process adopted a number of constitutional principles and agreements regarding the establishment of transitional structures that would guide South Africa through the period leading up to the country's first non-racial, democratic elections which the parties agreed would be held on 27 April 1994. These included agreements on a Transitional Executive Council (TEC), an Interim Constitution, an Electoral Bill, an Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), an Independent Media Commission (IMC) and an Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA). On 22 December 1993, the South African Parliament, by a vote of 237 in favour and 45 against, adopted bills that passed these agreements into law. 1/ The date of elections was subsequently changed to 26 to 28 April 1994.

4. At the proposal of the African National Congress (ANC), the Multi-party Negotiating Process adopted amendments to the Interim Constitution on 22 February 1994 which were voted into law by the South African Parliament on 2 March (see paras. 34-35 below). On 25 April, the South African Parliament adopted further amendments to the Interim Constitution which incorporated agreements reached between ANC, the South African Government, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi (see paras. 65-69 below), on behalf of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

1. Interim Constitution

5. The Interim Constitution 2/ came into force on 27 April 1994 and is expected to remain in force for the first two years of the five-year transitional period, by which time the joint sitting of the National Assembly and Senate as a Constitutional Assembly would have drawn up the final Constitution for the country.

6. The Interim Constitution guarantees fundamental rights, which include, inter alia, equality of race and gender; freedom of speech, assembly and movement; the right to vote; the right to an open and fair trial; the right not to be exposed to torture and cruel or inhuman punishment; and the right of those dispossessed of land under apartheid to seek restitution. It also limits the president's power to declare a state of emergency.

7. Under the provisions of the Interim Constitution:

(a) A Government of National Unity would be established following elections in April 1994 to govern the country for the next five years until 1999, when national elections under a new constitution would be held. It would be responsible to the interim parliament;

(b) The boundaries, powers and functions of provinces and any amendments thereto in the final constitution to be adopted by the constituent assembly will require the approval of a 60 per cent majority of the Senate;

(c) A Constitutional Court would have the authority to resolve disputes of interpretation of the Interim Constitution between different levels of government. It would serve as the court of final instance over all matters relating to the interpretation, protection and enforcement of the provisions of

the Interim Constitution. The President of South Africa would appoint the president and the other 10 members of the Constitutional Court.

Legislature

8. The National Parliament consists of a 400-member National Assembly elected on the basis of proportional representation and a 90-member Senate constituted by 10 members each elected by the nine provincial legislatures.

9. The interim Parliament would also serve as a constituent assembly mandated to draw up South Africa's final Constitution in accordance with the 33 agreed-upon constitutional principles presently included in the Interim Constitution. The Constituent Assembly shall adopt the new Constitution within two years of its first sitting by a two-thirds majority. The adopted text will then have to be approved by 60 per cent of the votes cast in a national referendum.

Executive

10. The National Assembly would elect one of its members as President of the country to serve as Head of State and convener of the Cabinet. Once elected, the President would vacate his/her seat in the National Assembly. The President could serve for up to five years. Every party holding at least 80 seats in the National Assembly would be entitled to designate an Executive Deputy President who need not vacate his/her seat in Parliament.

Cabinet

11. The Cabinet would be composed of the President, two Executive Deputy Presidents and not more than 27 ministers appointed by the President. A party holding more than 20 seats in the National Assembly and which had decided to participate in the Government of National Unity, would be entitled to one or more of the Cabinet portfolios in proportion to the number of seats it held in the National Assembly. Reaching cabinet decisions by consensus is seen as the core of the power-sharing arrangement for the next five years.

Judiciary

12. The Interim Constitution provides for an independent and impartial judiciary subject to the Interim Constitution and the law. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would be appointed by the President in consultation with the Cabinet. The Supreme Court would have an Appellate Division and provincial and local divisions. The Interim Constitution also provides for a Judicial Service Commission, a Public Protector, a Human Rights Commission, a Commission on Gender Issues and a Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights.

National Defence Force

13. The National Defence Force would be the only military force in the country and would consist of members of the South African Defence Force (SADF) and other armed formations (liberation movements and homeland armies).

Provincial Governments

14. The Interim Constitution divides South Africa into the following nine provinces: Eastern Cape; Eastern Transvaal; KwaZulu-Natal; Northern Cape; Northern Transvaal; North-West; Orange Free State; Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; and Western Cape. It provides for a provincial legislature for

each province, elected by proportional representation and by separate ballot. Provisional legislatures would be entitled to adopt provincial constitutions as long as they are consistent with the Interim Constitution, in particular, with the agreed constitutional principles. Provincial legislatures would have the power to make laws concurrently with the national Government on education, health, police, housing, public transport, welfare and agriculture. These legislatures would be provided with an equitable share of national revenues by the national Government and can raise additional revenue and secure loans with the assent of the national Government.

2. Transitional Executive Council

15. The main function of TEC was to oversee and to facilitate in conjunction with all existing legislative and executive governmental structures at the national, regional and local levels, the preparations for the holding of the country's first democratic, non-racial elections and to serve as a transitional executive body during the period leading up to the elections and the formation of a Government of National Unity. TEC ceased to function on 27 April, the day that South Africa's Interim Constitution came into force.

16. The following political parties, homeland Governments and the Government of South Africa joined TEC: 3/

(a) African National Congress (ANC)

(b) Ciskei*

(c) Democratic Party (DP)

(d) Dikwankwetla Party

(e) Gazankulu

(f) Intando Yesizwe Party

(g) Inyandra National Movement

(h) Ka Ngwane

(i) Kwa Ndebele

(j) Labour Party

(k) Lebowa

(l) Natal/Transvaal Indian Congress

(m) National Party (NP)

(n) National People's Party

---

* Ciskei joined in January 1994.

(o) Qwa Qwa

(p) Solidarity

(q) South African Communist Party

(r) South African Government

(s) Transkei Government

(t) United People's Front

(u) Venda Government

(v) Ximoko Progressive Party

17. The member parties of the Freedom Alliance (FA), namely, the Conservative Party (CP), Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF), the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), and the homeland Governments of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and KwaZulu also members of FA refused to join TEC. The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) refused to participate because, in its view, TEC did not divest the Government of South Africa of control over the security forces. 4/ However, on 20 January 1994, the Military Head of State of Ciskei, Brigadier Oopa Gqozo announced that Ciskei would join TEC and take part in the elections. 5/

18. At its first meeting, held at Cape Town on 7 December, TEC made appointments to and established the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the Independent Media Commission (IMC), the Special Electoral Court and approved the TEC budget. It also nominated members to its seven subcouncils dealing with: (a) law and order, stability and security; (b) defence; (c) intelligence; (d) regional and local government and traditional authorities; (e) finance; (f) foreign affairs; and (g) the status of women. 6/

19. Also, at its first meeting, TEC adopted a resolution requesting the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the European Union, Organization of African Unity (OAU), as well as the Governments of individual countries to provide international observers to monitor the elections and requested the United Nations to coordinate the activities of all such international observers. 7/

20. On 18 January 1994, the TEC Subcouncil on Foreign Affairs entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations and the Commonwealth on an International Donors' Conference on Human Resources Development for a Post-Apartheid South Africa to be held in South Africa during 1994. 8/ The Conference will be convened and organized by the Government of South Africa and will be co-sponsored by the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Commonwealth. TEC also approved South Africa's application for a loan of $850 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and negotiated the arrangements and conditions for the loan. 9/

21. Also, in January, TEC approved a R600 million budget and appointed senior officers from different military formations in South Africa to form the Command Council of the joint National Peace-keeping Force (NPKF). These included members of SADF, the South African Police, Umkhonto we Sizwe - the military wing of ANC, and the homeland police forces of Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Qwa Qwa and Transkei and Venda. Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, the Military Head of State of Venda, was appointed the Chief Commanding Officer of NPKF. PAC and members of the Freedom Alliance (FA) did not join NPKF (see also

para. 74 below). However, on 16 January, PAC announced a unilateral suspension of its arms struggle. 10/ NPKF was to be disbanded after the elections.

22. On 23 March 1994, in a reversal of an earlier position, TEC announced that all prisoners would be allowed to vote, including those serving sentences without the option of a fine. The decision was expected to allow some 125,000 prisoners to exercise their franchise. The decision followed violent incidents during protests at several prisons in which 21 inmates were killed and 100 injured. 11/

23. The Transitional Executive Council took a number of decisions with regard to the activities of the South African Police and of homeland police forces. In January, it had the Internal Stability Unit of the South African Police withdrawn from the strife-torn townships of the East Rand (outside Johannesburg) and had them replaced by units of SADF as part of a peace plan for the area. The situation in those townships improved markedly following the deployment of SADF. 12/ In addition, TEC set up a task force to investigate the activities of alleged "hit squads" and the KwaZulu police in Natal province (see also paras. 78-81 below). 13/

24. During March and April, TEC undertook decisions with regard to the reincorporation of the homelands in order to defuse public service discontent there and to ensure that free and fair elections could be held in these areas (see paras. 39-47 below).

3. Independent Electoral Commission

25. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) composed of 11 South Africans selected by TEC and formally appointed by the State President bore the overall responsibility to administer, organize, supervise and conduct free and fair elections to the National Assembly and the provincial legislatures. Together with TEC, the function of IEC was to promote conditions conducive to free and fair elections and ensure that the Electoral Code of Conduct was observed. IEC determined and certified the results of the election. The Chairman of IEC was Justice Johaan Kriegler (also see paras 82-94 below). 14/

26. Five non-voting international members from Canada, Denmark, Eritrea, the United States of America and Zimbabwe were also appointed to IEC. In addition, IEC was assisted by an international advisory committee of experts and national, provincial and local-party liaison committees. 15/

27. The Election Administration Directorate of IEC was responsible for the actual conduct of the election while the Election Monitoring Directorate coordinated the activities of national and international election monitors and observers. The Electoral Adjudication Secretariat coordinated the work of a hierarchy of electoral tribunals culminating in the Special Electoral Court - whose members were also appointed by TEC. 16/

28. Reports of transgressions of the Electoral Code were referred to the Investigations Unit of the IEC Monitoring Directorate, made up of members of the South African Police and lawyers from both the public and private sectors. The Goldstone Commission was also requested to assist in investigations. In addition to monitors and observers, political parties and individual citizens could also lodge complaints. 17/

29. On 10 February 1994, IEC announced the final number and distribution of seats in the National Assembly and in the nine provincial legislatures. National Assembly seats were allocated by proportional representation, 200 from national lists and 200 from provincial lists. The 200 provincial seats in the National Assembly were determined as follows: 17/

Western Cape	21
Eastern Cape	28
Northern Cape	4
KwaZulu-Natal	40
Orange Free State	15
North-West	15
Northern Transvaal	20
Eastern Transvaal	14
Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV)	43

Seats for individual Provincial Legislatures were determined as follows:

Western Cape	42
Eastern Cape	56
Northern Cape	30
KwaZulu-Natal	81
Orange Free State	30
North-West	30
Northern Transvaal	40
Eastern Transvaal	30
Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV)	86

4. Independent Media Commission and Independent Broadcasting Authority

30. The Independent Media Commission (IMC) oversaw the equitable treatment of political parties by the media and ensured that broadcasting services such as the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and State-owned publications did not advance the interests of any political party over the others in the run up to the elections. 18/ IMC ceased to exist on 27 April 1994.

31. The Transitional Executive Council named a mixed group of 11 individuals to the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) - the autonomous body that will regulate broadcasting in the country on a permanent basis. IBA was responsible for the allocation of licences to public, private and community radio and television organizations during the period leading up to the elections. Political parties were excluded from broadcasting licences. IBA was mandated to monitor radio and television broadcasts to ensure that they were fair and did not favour any particular party or organization. 19/

B. Negotiations with the Freedom Alliance

32. The member parties of the Freedom Alliance (FA) decided not to participate in TEC and to boycott the elections unless their demands for stronger powers for provincial governments, creation of an Afrikaner volkstaat and separate ballots for elections to the national and provincial legislatures, were met. 20/

33. Although FA withdrew its participation in the Multi-party Negotiating Process, both the South African Government and ANC continued efforts to offer

compromise solutions with regard to the demands of the member parties of FA for further regional autonomy for the provinces and also discussed the possible accommodation of the demand for a separate Afrikaner volkstaat within a non-racial constitution. 21/

34. On 16 February 1994, Mr. Nelson Mandela announced that ANC, in order to avoid any postponement of the elections, to ensure the integrity and sovereignty of South Africa and to address the fears of those parties that felt left out of the process, had agreed to certain amendments to the Interim Constitution. 22/ These included:

(a) Inclusion in the Interim Constitution of a Constitutional Principle on self-determination, based on the negotiations conducted with the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF, the Afrikaner People's Front) and others; as well as provisions for a mechanism and process for the consideration of the issue of a volkstaat;

(b) Provisions for voters to cast two ballots: one for national and one for provincial representatives;

(c) Amendment to the Interim Constitution to address the following provincial matters: (i) a constitutional provision for provincial finances based on agreements reached in negotiations with FA; (ii) a constitutional provision allowing provinces, in drafting provincial constitutions, to determine their own legislative and executive structures; (iii) in order to grant greater security to the newly elected democratic provincial Governments, amend provisions of the Interim Constitution to ensure that powers presently granted are not substantially diminished when the Constitutional Assembly drafts the final Constitution; and (iv) that the democratically elected provincial legislatures will decide on names for their provinces, and that, in the Interim Constitution, the province of Natal be renamed KwaZulu-Natal.

35. On 21 February, the Multi-party Negotiation Council approved amendments to the Interim Constitution and the Electoral Act in accordance with ANC proposals. 23/ These amendments were approved by the existing Parliament which was reconvened for that purpose on 2 March. 24/ Speaking on behalf of the South African Government and the National Party (NP), President de Klerk stated that the proposals, which in his view addressed all the concerns of FA, offered the opportunity to all parties including those of FA to participate in the election. 25/

36. The Freedom Alliance, while recognizing the proposals as positive, rejected the package on the grounds that too much power remained in the hands of the central Government and that the changes failed to guarantee the establishment of an Afrikaner volkstaat after the elections. Chief Buthelezi stated that, even if the proposals had been acceptable, there was now not enough time for his party to launch a political campaign before the elections. 26/

37. During these negotiations, not only did the member parties of FA adopt uncompromising positions, but FA had no single negotiating position on key issues. When IFP, registered for the elections on 4 March (see para. 56 below), and General Constand Viljoen resigned as Chairman of the Alliance and, registered a new party, the Freedom Front (FF), for the elections, the Freedom Alliance effectively fell apart. Although the Conservative Party (CP) and the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging (AWB, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement) condemned General Viljoen's decision to participate in the elections, individual members of the CP were included in the list of candidates submitted by him on behalf of

FF to IEC. The disintegration of FA was completed by its ill-fated military intervention in Bophuthatswana on 10 March (see paras. 42-43 below). 27/

38. On 23 April, General Viljoen signed an accord on behalf of FF with the Government of South Africa and ANC in which the parties agreed to address the idea of Afrikaner self-determination, including the concept of a volkstaat, through negotiations and FF undertook to seek a non-racial volkstaat based on democratic principles and human rights. The Government and ANC agreed that votes cast for FF in the elections would be considered to reflect a desire for Afrikaner self-determination. 28/

C. Reincorporation of the homelands

39. In cooperation with the Government of South Africa, TEC took a series of measures towards the reincorporation of the homelands into South Africa, ensure that all political parties could campaign freely in those territories without intimidation, enable IEC to establish the necessary infrastructure for the holding of elections and to enforce financial discipline on the part of the homeland Governments.

Bophuthatswana

40. It will be recalled that the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, Mr. Lucas Mangope, who had joined FA, was boycotting the elections. He had also refused to participate in TEC or to allow ANC to campaign within the homeland and had rejected a request by IEC to allow campaigning and polling in the territory. 29/ TEC had warned Mr. Mangope that it would cut subsidies to his Government and send in troops in view of his non-cooperation.

41. Mounting protests in early March against the Chief Minister began with a strike by the homeland's civil service employees who demanded that their pensions be paid out before the elections as they were fearful that pension funds would be used for government expenses once TEC severed subsidies to the Bophuthatswana Government. 30/ The protestors also called for the homeland's immediate reincorporation into South Africa. The demonstrations rapidly escalated into serious rioting causing the disintegration of the homeland's Government within the next two weeks, and forcing Mr. Mangope to flee the capital of Mbambato.

42. Another incident which further complicated the already volatile situation occurred on 10 March, when some 3,000 heavily armed right-wing Whites in over 400 vehicles entered the homeland to come to the assistance of Mr. Mangope and took over the air force base with his approval. 31/

43. Disagreement, however, arose between the leaders of the two right-wing factions, namely, General Constand Viljoen and AWB leader Eugene Terre Blanche, whose followers left the air force base. When that group fired on demonstrators and civilians, killing at least nine, they themselves were chased by the Bophuthatswana police and three were killed. The armed convoys of that right-wing group then left the homeland in confusion, attacking civilians and international journalists who were covering the events. 32/

44. On 13 March, Mr. Mangope was removed from office after a 15-year rule and TEC appointed administrators for the homeland until the elections. SADF intervened and escorted the remaining 2,000 right-wingers stranded at the air base out of the homeland. 33/ On 18 April, the Mmbatho Supreme Court refused an

application by Mr. Mangope to declare his overthrow unconstitutional, ordered him to pay the costs of both counsels and declared that the appointment of the administrators had been lawful. 34/

45. In the following weeks, the homeland Governments of Ciskei and Lebowa requested TEC to assume administrative responsibility for the two territories following similar strikes by civil service employees against alleged official corruption and demands for job and pension security after the elections.

46. In addition, TEC and the Government of South Africa took measures to enforce financial discipline in the homelands of Transkei and Venda as well and took over management of the bank debts of these homelands.

47. During 1991 and 1992, two thirds of government revenue of these homelands were reported to be paid by the Government of South Africa. 35/ In terms of the Interim Constitution, all debts and liabilities of the homelands are to be taken over by the Government of South Africa. The National State debt is expected to rise by R14 billion. 36/

D. Negotiations regarding the participation of KwaZulu-Natal and the Inkatha Freedom Party in the elections

48. Following the rejection by member parties of the Freedom Alliance (FA) of the ANC proposals to amend the Interim Constitution and the collapse of the Alliance as a coalition (see paras. 37-38 above), ANC and the Government of South Africa, directed their efforts towards persuading Chief Buthelezi (IFP) and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini to join the electoral process and to obtain their cooperation so that free and fair elections could be held in KwaZulu-Natal in an atmosphere free of fear, intimidation and violence.

49. At a meeting with President de Klerk on 18 January, Zulu King Zwelithini demanded that the Government of South Africa cede him the entire province of Natal to rule as a sovereign monarch, that is, the territory conquered from his ancestors. 37/ However, surveys and polls indicated that the majority of people wanted to take part in the elections and that only a minority of the estimated 7 million Zulu people favoured a separate ethnic State, even in the KwaZulu-Natal area - where the population was overwhelmingly Zulu and where IFP had its main support. 38/

50. Subsequent to a meeting between Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi on 1 March, IFP registered provisionally for the elections before the deadline of 4 March 1994. 39/ However, the provisional registration of IFP lapsed as a result of its failure to submit a list of candidates by the deadline of 16 March extended specially to accommodate IFP and other parties that registered late.

51. At the meeting on 1 March, Chief Buthelezi had suggested that ANC and IFP should try to resolve their differences on constitutional issues through international mediation. The two parties set up a special task force to work out the modalities for international mediation including the terms of reference and the individuals to be invited to be part of the mediation team. 39/

52. However, during the following weeks, Chief Buthelezi seemed to lessen his earlier emphasis on federalism and greater autonomy for the provinces and to endorse King Zwelithini's demand for sovereignty for KwaZulu-Natal.

53. On 18 March, the Goldstone Commission released a report disclosing the involvement of senior South African Police, senior IFP officials and senior officials of the KwaZulu police in perpetrating political violence aimed at destabilizing the elections (see paras. 78-81 below). 40/

54. On 23 March, the Chairman of IEC, Judge Johann Kriegler, met with Chief Buthelezi in Ulundi and attended a session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at which he informed the KwaZulu Government of the necessary steps required to ensure free and fair elections in the territory. In its report, IEC stated that "the proceedings were orchestrated so as to create, on the one hand, an impression of willingness to comply with the law but, on the other hand, make it plain that there would in fact be widespread and sustained resistance to the electoral process in KwaZulu". 41/

55. On 28 March, rioting broke out at a rally where several thousand armed supporters of IFP and the Zulu King marched through the business district of downtown Johannesburg. Fifty-three people were reported killed and several hundreds more were wounded in the violence at the rally and in related incidents. IFP demanded that elections be postponed and that a negotiated settlement on the question of Zulu sovereignty be reached prior to the elections, or else South Africa would descend into "ungovernability and violence beyond control". 42/

56. In a statement issued on 29 March, the Observer Missions of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the European Union and OAU in South Africa deplored the violence and stated that the political parties, the Government and the security forces shared responsibility of ensuring an end to the violence. The statement expressed concern over the impact of "war talk" and threats that were calculated to unleash emotions in the population and deplored the carrying of weapons in public demonstrations. 43/

57. King Zwelithini's declaration of sovereignty had marked an upsurge in violence between ANC and IFP supporters and against those associated with the electoral process both in rural areas where local chiefs are reported to have been instructed not to allow voter education, and in urban centres where several incidents were reported in which ANC was prevented from holding rallies by IFP crowds occupying stadiums at Umlazi, KwaMashu and Bhambayi. 44/ The situation in Natal had become increasingly confrontational and violent.

58. On 31 March, President de Klerk, in consultation with the TEC, declared a state of emergency in Natal and deployed 3,000 SADF troops in the region. 45/ The declaration of emergency in Natal marked the first time in more than three years that the Government of South Africa had resorted to emergency rule which gave army and police special powers of search and seizure without a warrant and detention without trial. Chief Buthelezi termed the emergency "an invasion". 46/ ANC supported the action of the Government of South Africa as a way to promote free political activity under reasonable restrictions. However, violence and massacres of civilians continued.

59. On 5 April, a joint working committee of IEC, KwaZulu Government and the Government of South Africa reached a unanimous conclusion that under the current political climate, it would not be possible to hold elections in KwaZulu. 47/

60. The African National Congress categorically ruled out any deferral of the elections either at the national level or in Natal. The Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Roelf Meyer stated that a postponement of the elections was not a "viable option", that it could cause constitutional and

political problems and could set off a further escalation of violence. 48/ The assessment was interpreted by IFP as a vindication of its position that elections be postponed and by right-wing parties as testimony of the failure of the negotiating process as a whole.

61. At a summit held on 8 April, the four leaders (Mr. Mandela, President de Klerk, Chief Buthelezi and King Zwelithini) failed to reach agreements that would satisfy the Zulu King's demands for sovereignty. An offer that the King, who would be given a royal stipend and a royal guard, preside over a chamber of tribal chiefs of the provincial parliament and that the provincial legislature would have the right to name the province, KwaZulu-Natal was rejected by the King and Chief Buthelezi who reiterated both the King's demand for sovereignty and their boycott of the elections. Consultations between the two parties as to the terms of reference to be given to international mediators continued, however. 49/

62. The nine-member team of international mediators led by Dr. Henry Kissinger and Lord Carrington arrived in South Africa on 12 April. The Government of South Africa, which had earlier not been in favour of international mediation, joined the talks to finalize the terms of reference for the mediation on 12 April as well. 50/

63. A dispute between the three parties as to the inclusion of the date of the elections as a topic for mediation led to a failure to agree on the terms of reference to be given to the mediators. The inclusion of the election date was a demand raised by Chief Buthelezi. 51/ As a result, the team of international mediators left South Africa before even beginning their mediation.

64. However, the insistence of ANC and the Government of South Africa that the date of elections was not open to discussion or mediation, and recognition of the critical importance of such a position by the international mediators appeared to have led Chief Buthelezi and King Zwelithini to reassess their position with regard to non-participation in the elections and to the proposals made by Mr. Mandela at the peace summit of 9 April.

65. On 16 April, King Zwelithini called on his people to end the violence, and IFP called off a march through central Johannesburg scheduled for 18 April. This, together with Mr. Mandela's publicly praising these gestures, preceded the agreement reached on 19 April between ANC, IFP and the Government. The agreement was reported to have been facilitated by Professor W. A. J. Okumu of Kenya, who had been an adviser to the mediating team. The most important feature of the agreement which came into immediate effect was that IFP would participate in both national and provincial elections. 52/

66. Furthermore, the parties agreed to recognize and protect the institution, status and role of the constitutional position of the Zulu King and the kingdom of KwaZulu-Natal, which would be provided for in the provincial constitution of KwaZulu-Natal. The Interim Constitution itself would be amended accordingly before 27 April by the South African Parliament.

67. Outstanding issues in respect of the Zulu King and the Interim Constitution as amended were to be addressed through international mediation which would commence as soon as possible after the elections.

68. The Government of South Africa would undertake to place all necessary facilities at the disposal of IEC in order to facilitate the full participation of IFP in the elections, including provisions for registration of IFP, an IFP

candidate list and marking by voters of ballot papers. The parties would abide by the technical arrangements made by IEC in that regard, reject violence and make every effort to ensure free and fair elections.

69. On 25 April, the South African Parliament met in a one-day special session to enact the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Second Amendment Bill incorporating the agreements reached with King Zwelithini and IFP. 53/ All sides expressed optimism that the tension and violence gripping the country would ease, in particular, Natal, where 259 people had died in political violence since 31 March, when President de Klerk imposed a state of emergency. 54/

E. Violence

70. According to the Human Rights Commission of South Africa, 4,398 politically related deaths were recorded during 1993, signifying a 25 per cent increase over 1992, although the monthly death toll was reduced by 33 per cent at the end of 1993 from the high point of 605 deaths in July. The vast majority of victims continued to be residents of black townships. KwaZulu-Natal suffered 46 per cent of recorded deaths attributed to political violence, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) 45 per cent and the rest of the country recorded 9 per cent of politically related fatalities. 55/

71. During 1994, the phenomenal escalation of political violence in KwaZulu-Natal in March was particularly disturbing. The toll in the region rose from 180 in February to 311 in March, an increase of 73 per cent. 56/ In addition, the report of the Goldstone Commission with regard to the collusion between senior IFP and KwaZulu police officials and the South African Police (see paras. 78-81 below) brought out a new dimension of the prevailing situation.

72. The level of violence in Natal remained high even after the declaration of emergency on 31 March. Innocent people and electoral workers became the targets of vigilantes and frenzied mobs. However, even during the weeks marked with fear and intimidation, 25,000 people gathered in Durban's King's Park for a prayer meeting on 17 April. Chief Buthelezi, ANC Natal leader Mr. Jacob Zuma and national party leaders attended but did not speak at the meeting. 57/

73. Casualties in Natal dropped dramatically in the days following Chief Buthelezi's announcement on 19 April that IFP would participate in the elections. However, the total number of deaths recorded in April remained high, with 338 people being killed owing to political violence. 58/

74. As reported in paragraph 21 above, in February 1994, the Internal Stability Units of the South African Police in the townships in the East Rand region near Johannesburg were replaced with SADF units to patrol the townships. Subsequently, all sides acknowledged a marked decline in political violence in these communities. 59/ In mid-April SADF was withdrawn from the region and replaced with units of the newly formed National Peace-keeping Force (NPKF) which, however, proved unable to prevent renewed violence. Total number of casualties owing to political violence for April in the PWV region was reported to be 137, and 12 in other parts of the country. 60/ Subsequently, SADF took over policing duties in the region again and the NPKF units were confined to barracks. 61/

75. A series of 40 bomb attacks was carried out against ANC offices, railway lines and power phylons in right-wing rural strongholds of the Western Transvaal and Orange Free State, and included a shelter for deprived children in Warmbaths, north of Pretoria. The attacks, carried out in January and February, were considered to be part of the right wing's threat to unleash "limited violence" in order to obtain its demand for a separate volkstaat. 62/

76. On 14 April, the South African Police discovered and confiscated a large arms cache from a home in the Die Wilgers suburb in Pretoria East. The weapons estimated to have cost R[illegible],000 and included a wide variety of ammunition, explosives and equipment used in making "homemade" weapons, guns, two 50-mm Browning heavy machine guns, a 50-mm rocket launcher and detonators filled with commercial explosives. 63/

77. From 25 to 29 April, 21 people were killed in bomb attacks alleged to have been carried out by right-wing groups in order to spread panic and fear among voters. These included the explosion of a powerful car bomb in downtown Johannesburg on 25 April, just a block away from the ANC national and regional headquarters. An ANC candidate for the regional assembly, Ms. Susan Keane, was among the nine people killed and over a hundred people injured. In another bomb explosion at a taxi stand at Germiston, 10 people were killed and 41 injured. 64/ Thirty-four people were arrested by police in connection with those attacks, including leading members of AWB, a police officer and a reserve member of the South African Police. 65/

Goldstone Commission report on involvement of security forces in political violence

78. At a joint press conference held on 18 March with President de Klerk, Justice Richard Goldstone released a 100-page report entitled "The Interim Report on Criminal Political Violence by Elements within the South African Police (SAP), the KwaZulu Police and the Inkatha Freedom Party". The report disclosed the involvement of senior South African Police officers, senior IFP officials and senior officials of the KwaZulu police in a conspiracy aimed at destabilizing South Africa's first democratic elections. The 20 officials named included Lt. Gen. Basie Smit, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Major Gen. Krappies Engelbrecht, head of Counter-Intelligence, the Chief of the Division of Crime Prevention and Investigation, Lt. Gen. Johan Le Roux and Mr. Themba Khoza, IFP leader of the Transvaal.

79. The report substantiated allegations of the involvement of members of the South African Police in the activities of a so-called "Third Force", which have included perpetrating and financing assassinations of political opponents (in particular, members of ANC) and organizing and training IFP "hit squads" to attack commuters and township residents. According to evidence given to the Commission, senior officials who had access to a large secret slush fund supplied IFP from 1989 until "the very recent past" with large quantities of arms both domestically manufactured and brought in from Namibia and Mozambique that were channelled to IFP for use against ANC. Furthermore, the report disclosed evidence of widespread financial corruption and attempted blackmail by senior police officers in an attempt to stop the inquiry by the Goldstone Commission. 66/

80. President de Klerk suspended the officers named from active duty, denied that the Government of South Africa had prior knowledge of the activities and stated that an international task force would be invited to investigate the

charges further. ANC also called for an international investigation. IFP termed the report "a dirty trick" to discredit its leadership. 67/

81. In a statement dated 16 March, the Human Rights Commission of South Africa stated that by mid-April 1994, 4,500 IFP members would have received military training at the Mlaba Camp in Natal and that the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had provided funding for the camp. 68/ On 26 April, Security Forces raided the camp and seized weapons and arrested persons at the camp suspected to be members of "hit squads". 69/

F. Electoral process

Electorate

82. Approximately 22.7 million South Africans were eligible to vote in the nation's first democratic, non-racial elections, out of a total estimated population of 40.3 million. The electorate's ethnic composition has been estimated as follows: 16 million Black, 3 million White; 1.8 million Coloured and 650,000 Indian. Seventy per cent of the electorate had never voted before. 70/

83. All South Africans, over the age of 18, were eligible to vote. A South African citizen was defined under the Electoral Act as a person born in South Africa, a child of a South African citizen or a naturalized South African who had qualified for permanent residence. According to the Central Statistical Service of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 96 per cent of voters had the required identity documents by early April. 71/

Preparations for the elections

84. The Independent Electoral Commission recruited, trained and deployed approximately 200,000 voting officers, enumerators and electoral officials to staff over 9,000 polling stations across the country. A completely new structure was set up to replace the former discredited election directorate, and a massive voter education campaign was conducted for an electorate that was largely illiterate and the majority of whom had never voted before. The cost of the general election was estimated to be R700 million. 72/

85. In addition to the 9,000 South African monitors trained by IEC, approximately 6,000 international observers monitored the elections. These included: 2,120 United Nations observers representing 103 nationalities, approximately 326 from the European Union, 120 from the Commonwealth, 150 from OAU, 600 from Governments, and 3,000 from international non-governmental organizations. 73/

86. In its voter education campaign, IEC was assisted by an unprecedented number of non-governmental organizations - both South African and non-South African organizations. The Matla Trust was one of several such organizations active in the Independent Forum for Electoral Education. The campaign involved hundreds of organizations working through the Forum, the Democracy Education Broadcast Initiative of media professionals and the Business Election Fund set up by private businesses and IEC.

87. The campaign included mock elections organized by community and church organizations, political parties and business organizations, TV and radio talk shows, soap operas, rap groups, travelling concerts and road shows all took the

message deep into South Africa's rural communities and townships. Music cassettes were distributed to thousands of minibus drivers who provide the main form of transportation for the majority of South Africans.

88. The South African Police released a detailed report on security measures to be in force during the election period from 26 to 28 April. Weapons, including firearms, were not allowed within a 1,100-metre radius of polling station, and voters would be searched before entering the polling area. No party tents, political activity, flags or banners were allowed within the parameter. More than 100,000 SADF and South African Police were deployed in and around polling stations. 74/

89. Approximately, 300,000 South Africans living abroad cast their vote in the country of their residence. The Electoral Assistance Unit of the United Nations provided observers for 120 polling stations in 57 countries. A polling station staffed by South Africans and United Nations staff was set up at United Nations Headquarters. 75/ Polling sites abroad were also observed by monitors selected by IEC. Some 190 polling stations were provided abroad for voting. 76/

Elections

90. South Africa's first democratic, non-racial elections, scheduled to be held from 26 to 28 April, had to be extended for one day and were completed on 29 April. The first day of voting was set aside for disabled, handicapped and aged voters, and for South Africans resident abroad. The vast majority of the electorate voted on 27, 28 and 29 April in a festive atmosphere free of violence, with an estimated voter turnout of 86 per cent. 77/

91. The voters elected representatives from national party lists rather than constituencies and cast their vote at any one of over 9,000 polling stations across the country. Each voter cast two ballots: one for the national ballot and one for the regional ballot of his/her choice. Nineteen political parties contested the election on the national ballot and 28 on the provincial ballot. 78/

92. Delays were experienced at polling stations owing to shortages and late arrival of ballot papers and voting materials as well as in the processing of voters. Owing to the late entry of IPF into the elections, some 90 million gummed labels had to be printed and delivered across the country. These were then pasted on to the bottom of the ballot paper by electoral workers before being handed to the voter. Voting hours were extended and a fourth day of voting was added for three of the nine voting regions of the country, namely, Northern Transvaal (GazanKulu, Lebowa and Venda), Eastern Cape (Ciskei, Transkei) and KwaZulu-Natal. 79/

93. Delays stemming from violations of electoral rules were reported to have been particularly serious in KwaZulu-Natal, where charges of vote-rigging, illegal polling stations and intimidations of monitors were investigated by IEC. Delays in the counting of ballots forced the postponement of the first session of the National Assembly originally scheduled to meet on 6 to 9 May. 80/

94. The final outcome of the election was announced on 6 May by IEC Chairman Judge Johann Kriegler, who stated that, although the entire electoral process had been "admittedly flawed, ... that was peripheral. ... The heart of the matter was that we were able to establish the will of the people". 81/

95. The final tally of votes and seats obtained in the National Assembly by individual parties is given below: 82/

Party	Number of votes	Percentage	Seats obtained
ANC	12 237 655	62.6	252
NP	3 983 690	20.4	82
IFP	2 058 294	10.5	43
PAC	243 478	1.3	5
DP	338 426	1.7	7
FF	424 555	2.2	9
ACDP*	88 104	0.5	2

* African Christian Democratic Party.

96. The African National Congress also obtained a majority of seats in seven of the nine provincial legislatures as well. The National Party obtained a majority in the Provincial Legislature of the Western Cape and IFP in KwaZulu-Natal. 83/

97. At its first session, held at Cape Town on 9 May, South Africa's newly elected National Assembly unanimously proclaimed Mr. Nelson Mandela, President of South Africa. Mr. Thabo Mbeki was elected First Deputy President and former President Mr. F. W. de Klerk was elected Second Deputy President. The Assembly elected Ms. Frene Ginwala as Speaker. 84/ Later, Mr. Mandela addressed supporters and stated "we place our vision of a new constitutional order for South Africa not as conquerors, prescribing to the conquered, ... we speak as fellow citizens to heal the wounds of the past with the intent of constructing a new order based on justice for all". 85/

98. On 10 May, at a ceremony held at the Union Buildings at Pretoria, Mr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela took the oath of office as South Africa's first democratically elected President. The ceremony was witnessed by 100,000 South Africans and some 5,000 international dignitaries, including the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, Ambassador Samuel R. Insanally and the President of the Security Council, Ambassador Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria), also Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The inauguration was reported to have been watched live on television by 1 billion viewers worldwide. 86/

99. In his inaugural address, President Mandela called on the people of South Africa to act together as a united people for national reconciliation and nation building and stated that the new interim Government of National Unity would address the issue of amnesty for various categories of South Africans currently serving terms of imprisonment. He dedicated the day to all those who had contributed to the struggle for a non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic South Africa and paid special tribute to his Second Deputy President, Mr. F. W. de Klerk. 87/

100. President Mandela thanked the international community for accepting South Africa back into its fold and called on its continued support as South Africa tackled the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racialism and democracy. 87/

101. On 11 May, 27 ministers and 13 deputy ministers took the oath of office to cabinet positions in the newly formed Government of National Unity, heralding a new era in the history of the country as its people face a common destiny in a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. 88/ South Africa's 90-member Senate met for the first time on 20 May and elected Mr. Cobie Coetse, as its President. 89/

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

A. Economic performance

102. The consolidation of non-racial democracy in South Africa will also rest on the fulfilment of a number of social and economic expectations among the disadvantaged sectors of the population. The Development Bank of Southern Africa thus notes: "If socio-economic integration lags too much behind constitutional integration, the result will be political and social instability - and less economic growth". 90/ While a number of favourable developments have marked South Africa's economic performance in 1993 and early 1994, the structural weaknesses of the country's economy will make it difficult for the new Government to "reconcile the satisfaction of the many needs of the people with the limited resources at its disposal". 91/

103. Among the positive macroeconomic developments of recent months was the end of the longest recession experienced by South Africa this century. According to the Central Statistical Service, real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 8.2 per cent in the third quarter of 1993 and 6 per cent in the fourth, bringing the total GDP growth for 1993 at 1.1 per cent. 92/ The recovery in agricultural production contributed greatly to this renewed growth, as did the improvement in world gold prices. South African gold mining output was 622 tonnes in 1993, an increase of more than 1 per cent from 1992 and its highest level since 1986. 93/ The harvest from the 1993/94 maize crop, the second biggest on record, is estimated at 12.8 million tonnes, compared with only 3 million tonnes in the drought year of 1991/92. 94/ While this recovery has had a positive downstream effect in agro-industry, the manufacturing sector remains, for the most part, depressed. Manufacturing production in August 1993 did not exceed levels reached in 1982. 95/ Overall economic growth, however, is expected to gain momentum, and to reach 2 or 3 per cent in 1994.

104. Persistent low domestic demand and a 6 per cent increase in export volumes (mainly owing to a rise in merchandise and gold exports) allowed the country to register a current account surplus of R6 billion in 1993. 96/ The domestic financial situation is also showing signs of improvement. Inflation has declined to its lowest level in 20 years, with consumer prices rising by 9.7 per cent in 1993. Early figures for January and February 1994 indicate a similar rate of increase, and analysts forecast that inflation will not exceed 7.5 per cent for the whole of 1994. 97/ The growth rate of broad money supply has stayed below the target range of 6 to 9 per cent set for 1993.

105. The confidence of foreign investors in South Africa's prospects should also be boosted by the conclusion of negotiations over a final rescheduling of the country's Debt Standstill and the normalization of its relationship with the IMF. South Africa applied to IMF for a loan under its Compensatory and Contingent Financing Facility. IMF approved and disbursed a loan of $850 million, to cover trade balance losses owing to the drought in 1991/92. In return, the Government of South Africa and TEC committed themselves, in a "letter of intent", to follow a number of fiscal and monetary policy guidelines during the next five years.

106. Renewed access to international facilities, however, has so far not significantly stemmed the outflow of capital from the country. The total net capital outflow increased from R5.3 billion in the first six months of 1993 to about double that figure in the second half of the year. 98/ Although the flight of short-term capital abated during the first two months of 1994, it

resumed in March, further draining the country's foreign exchange reserves. At the end of December 1993, the gross gold and foreign reserves held by the Reserve Bank were of R9.1 billion, an amount sufficient to cover imports for five weeks only. At the end of March 1994, these reserves had been further reduced to R7.9 billion. 99/ This slide continues to exert downward pressure on the rand. According to the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Chris Stals, the average weighted value of the rand against a basket of the currencies of South Africa's major trading partners depreciated in nominal terms by 9.5 per cent in 1993. The capital outflow has also prevented the monetary authorities from taking advantage of falling inflation to reduce interest rates.

107. Public finances constitute another vulnerable element in the short-term economic situation of the country. The revenue shortfalls and policies of the previous Government have resulted in an accumulated public debt equivalent to 65 per cent of GDP in 1992 and 1993. 100/ Efforts were made, however, to reduce the budget deficit for 1993/94 to 7 per cent of GDP, and figures released in early 1994 indicate that this target will not be exceeded. According to a number of temporary measures announced by the Department of Finance and TEC in March 1994, a reduction of government spending in real terms is also expected for 1994/95, when the budget deficit should be further cut to 6 per cent of GDP. 101/ The measures are aimed at maintaining fiscal discipline and meeting the policy requirements to which TEC agreed in its "letter of intent" to IMF.

108. There will, however, be tremendous pressure on the new Government for additional expenditure to finance social upliftment and job creation programmes. Widespread unemployment continues to characterize the South African economy. It is estimated that nearly half of the labour force is not formally employed. According to the University of Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research, only 23,000 of the 440,000 people entering the labour market this year will find employment in the formal sector. The others will swell the ranks of the unemployed, who already represent 46 per cent of the economically active population. 102/ The economic upswing observed in the last few months of 1993 has somewhat alleviated the situation in certain sectors. The emerging recovery, however, cannot bring a comprehensive and lasting solution to the structural problem of unemployment, and specific programmes and measures will need to be designed to address it.

109. In that regard, ANC unveiled the seventh and final draft of its Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) in April 1994. A sixth version was released in January in the form of a 61-page economic policy document that outlined its vision of a "mixed economy" and advocated measures for income redistribution. Among these was a public works programme to build 1 million new houses, electrify 2.5 million homes and provide clean water, sanitation and health care to all South Africans. ANC also pledged to redistribute 30 per cent of farmland within five years through government purchases from "willing" sellers and restitution to the victims of apartheid. Moreover, RDP included proposals for new antitrust laws and regulations to break up powerful conglomerates, as well as the reclaiming by the State of all mineral rights now owned by private companies. While neither the overall tax burden nor the level of borrowing by the Government would be raised to finance the Programme, a reconstruction fund would be established, drawing on specific levies on capital transfers, land and luxury goods. Key aspects of the tax system would be changed to develop a more progressive structure. Personal income tax would be reviewed, company tax breaks rationalized and basic goods exempted from VAT. The bulk of new funds for public investments, however, would be generated through increasing the efficiency of government services. 103/

110. The seventh draft of RDP retained most proposals for poverty alleviation and public works, and reiterated the commitment of ANC to finance its programme without raising taxes or foreign borrowing. Increased efficiency in revenue collection and spending delivery, combined with cuts in defence budget (currently R10.7 billion) and savings generated by the dismantlement of apartheid structures would, according to the plan, suffice to cover the cost of reconstruction, estimated by ANC at R39 billion over the next five years. The removal from this last draft of the explicit target of 6 per cent of GDP for the budget deficit, however, raised concerns that an ANC Government could resort to increased borrowing. A number of analysts and politicians also expressed doubts as to whether the cost of such a programme could be limited to R39 billion, citing earlier estimates that it could reach R100 billion over a period of 10 years. 104/

111. Nevertheless, criticisms levelled against the ANC programme by members of the business community and representatives of such parties as NP or DP have been relatively mild. The absence of significant confrontation in this field reflects the emergence of what has been described as an "economic compromise zone". 105/ This compromise is characterized by the acceptance on the part of ANC of the need to maintain macroeconomic stability and a greater awareness among the private sector and other parties that reconstruction is required to rectify some of the inequities of the past. The establishment at the end of 1992 of a number of forums, such as the National Economic Forum or the National Housing Forum, has somewhat institutionalized the "compromise zone" and generated a degree of policy consensus. The low percentage of strikes and stay-away observed in the private sector in 1993 may be a manifestation of this consensus. It has also led to a rebound in business confidence indexes issued by the South African Chamber of Commerce at the end of 1993 and in early 1994.

112. Likewise, foreign investors have shown greater interest in South African markets over the past few months. In 1993, net investments in bonds and equities by foreigners reached R4.23 billion, as compared to a total of R313 million in 1992. In January 1994 alone, they reached R1.08 billion. 106/ The rise in political violence preceding the elections and the impasse reached in negotiations with IFP led to a dramatic reversal of this trend in April, however. A study by the Centre for the Study of the South African Economy of the London School of Economics states:

> "For virtually all forms of private international finance, however, sustained progress toward political, economic, and social stability are likely to be prerequisites for sustaining the levels of new funding that will be necessary in the medium term, first, to fund South Africa's external debt repayments and, second, to ease the balance of payments constraints sufficiently to allow the economy to reach the growth levels necessary for reconstruction and development". 107/

B. Socio-economic issues

113. The pressing socio-economic problems faced by the majority of South Africans in the critical areas of education, health, housing and land will be a challenge to the new Government.

Education

114. Although more than 20 per cent of South Africa's 1993/94 national budget was allocated for new schooling facilities and to rectify imbalances in

educational standards and opportunities, the allocation fell short of meeting the educational needs of the country. 108/

115. The year 1993 witnessed a decline in the pass rate for the 360,510 Black pupils registered in schools under the Department of Education and Training (DET), which dropped from 43.8 per cent in 1992 to 38.3 per cent. 109/ Over 70 per cent of the schools on DET list and the pupils who obtained the highest results were in the rural areas. By contrast the White pupil pass rate in Transvaal was 97 per cent. 109/

116. Under the ANC Reconstruction and Development Programme, it is envisaged that the new democratic Government will develop an integrated system of education and training that will provide equal opportunities to all irrespective of race, colour, sex, language, age, religion, geographical location, or political opinion. 110/

117. In a study commissioned by ANC, the Macro-economic Research Group (MERG) 111/ proposed, inter alia, that the entire system of educational administration should be reformed in order to meet the goal of a unitary system in accordance with the principles of equality, non-racism, non-sexism, affirmative action and democracy; that a national education programme should be implemented in conjunction with these policies to ensure the adequate delivery of educational materials and teachers; that educational policy should be assessed in the light of the delivery of other basic needs such as employment, housing, transport, nutritional and health programmes; that training of teachers should be met in part through the use of a distance-learning programme, which must itself be situated within a broad strategy, both for lifelong pre- and in-service training, and for the development of communication skills throughout the educational system.

118. Meanwhile, ANC has committed itself to a single national ministry of education and a 10-year compulsory general education cycle starting from the pre-school level to the present Standard 7. To that end, it has pledged to ensure that by the beginning of 1995, all schools and existing facilities in White areas that were closed in the past for lack of students will be used for both compulsory and non-compulsory education. 112/

Housing

119. According to the de Loor Report of 1992, some 328,000 new units will be needed per year over the next decade in order to meet the housing backlog and construction of new houses. 113/ On 3 March 1994, ANC stated that its administration would build a million houses during the first five years and would spend R50 billion over the next ten years to meet those needs. RDP envisages that over 300,000 units would be built annually by the end of the five-year programme. The units would be specially intended for low-income households and rural areas.

120. On 14 March 1994, the National Housing Forum approved the first non-racial housing subsidy scheme. 115/ The scheme was the result of months of negotiations between the Forum and the then-Minister for Housing, Mr. Louis Shill. Under the scheme, the Government would provide a subsidy of R12,500 to families earning not more than R1,500 a month. The South African National Civic Organization (SANCO) declared that amount to be inadequate, however. Stating that the amount was only sufficient to pay for a plot, services, a toilet and a few building materials, it proposed that the subsidy should be raised to R17,500. SANCO also proposed that the new Government

allocate not less than 5 per cent of GDP to housing during the first five years. 116/

121. In other developments, the South African Housing Trust, on the basis of a proposal from SANCO, undertook to set up a retail housing bank. Under the plan, the retail housing bank would be expected to take more risks than private banks and would finance two thirds of the houses built over the next five years. 116/

Unemployment

122. The African National Congress hopes to alleviate the problem of unemployment by creating jobs through public works. It is hoped that the public works programme will maximize the involvement of women and youth in the poorest rural households and most deprived regions to create infrastructure such as water supply, sanitation and clinics. 117/ A study by the Urban Foundation found that public works programmes aimed at creating temporary jobs for the most economically disadvantaged would absorb at least R12 billion per annum. 118/ Meanwhile, the National Economic Forum has allocated almost R55 million to fund short-term job-creation schemes in the northeastern Transvaal, an area seen as one of the most economically underdeveloped regions in South Africa. The forum has also allocated R4 million for job creation in environmental conservation projects. 119/

Health

123. South Africa's health system has been characterized by severe inequalities in the infrastructure and services provided for different racial groups. On 19 January 1994, ANC released its draft national health plan for the new South Africa, proposing a restructured National Health System based on good primary health and strengthened public health services funded through existing taxation levels. The draft plan sets out a five-year programme of priorities aimed at correcting past racial and geographical imbalances in the provision of health care through more efficient management of existing resources. ANC hopes that the draft will encourage "rigorous" public debate and that the draft will be considered by the Government of National Unity as a national health programme. According to the plan, South Africa's existing health budget, of 6.5 per cent of GDP, is adequate to provide high quality care for all. 120/

124. The National Health System targets for the next five years include, among other things, free prenatal, delivery and post-natal care, and full immunization of 90 per cent of all children under the age of two, by the end of 1997, and the eradication of polio and neonatal tetanus by 1995. The programme aims to provide free health care for children under the age of six; a 10 per cent reduction in child tuberculosis per year and a 20 per cent reduction annually in malnutrition; sex education in schools; and community health centres and clinics in all rural areas by 1999. 120/

Land

125. In South Africa, 87 per cent of the land is in the hands of a mere 5 per cent of the country's total population. A new land policy, therefore, is a major necessity for the new Government in order to address the socio-economic imbalances confronting the rural population. ANC has developed a land-reform programme aimed at addressing effectively the injustices of forced removal and the historical denial of access to land. Central to the programme is the need to ensure security of tenure for rural dwellers, regardless of their system of landholding. 121/

126. In February, a conference entitled "The Community Land Conference" was organized by the National Land Committee in Bloemfontein. The Conference, in which more than 700 delegates representing some 350 communities participated, rejected 1913 as a cut-off date for claims and set it at 1652. It also called for the abolition of property rights in the Interim Constitution. While sharing their concerns, ANC did not agree with the proposal that a land court be established to consider claims dating back to 1652. 122/ In early March, a delegation from the Conference, met with Mr. Mandela to express their concern over the ANC position on the land issue. 123/

Electrification

127. The per capita consumption of electricity in South Africa is comparable to that of the United Kingdom. However, household consumption is provided to only some 3 million units, leaving over 20 million of the population without access to electricity. 124/

128. In its Reconstruction and Development Programme, ANC has committed itself to providing access to electricity for an additional 2.5 million households by the year 2000, thereby increasing access to electricity to about 72 per cent of all households. The programme is expected to cost around R12 billion with an annual investment of R2 billion. 125/

IV. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

A. United Nations action

129. The General Assembly continued its broad-based support for the political process under way in South Africa. At the proposal of the Special Committee, the Assembly amended the title of its agenda item to "Elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa" to reflect a progressive and positive approach to the issue. On 8 October 1993, it decided by consensus to lift all economic sanctions against South Africa with immediate effect, and to lift the oil embargo as of the date when TEC would become operational (General Assembly resolution 48/1). On 9 December 1993, the President of the General Assembly issued a statement informing the Assembly that since TEC was now operational, the embargo related to the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and investment in the petroleum industry was lifted. All other General Assembly resolutions (resolutions 48/159 A to D and resolution 48/160) related to the question of South Africa were also adopted by consensus.

130. In his report of 6 December 1993 (see A/48/691, annex), the Secretary-General reiterated the continued support of the United Nations to the peace process and its readiness to assist the people of South Africa in the country's first multi-party elections. The Secretary-General stated that he was accelerating contingency planning for a possible United Nations role in the election process, including coordination with the observer missions of the OAU, the European Union and the Commonwealth.

131. On 16 December 1993, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi as his Special Representative to South Africa, who, after an initial Mission of consultation in December to South Africa and the region, assumed his post at Johannesburg on 27 January 1994. 126/

132. The United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) continued to carry out its tasks in accordance to its Security Council mandate of 1992. The strength of UNOMSA was increased to 100 in early 1994. In his report of 10 January 1994 (see A/48/845), the Secretary-General outlined the organizational structure and resource and personnel requirements necessary for the deployment in South Africa of observers from the United Nations, OAU, the Commonwealth, the European Union and Member States during the election period.

133. On 14 January 1994, the Security Council, unanimously adopted resolution 894 (1994), and agreed with the Secretary-General's proposals concerning the mandate and the size of UNOMSA, including his proposals for the coordination of the activities of international observers provided by intergovernmental organizations and Governments. It also welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative to set up a special Trust Fund to finance the participation of additional observers from Africa and other developing countries.

134. On 21 January 1994, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/233 entitled "Democratic and non-racial elections in South Africa", in which the Assembly took note with satisfaction of Security Council resolution 894 (1994), and, inter alia, called upon the South African authorities, including IEC, under the supervision and guidance of TEC, to take necessary measures to protect the rights of all South Africans to organize and participate in peaceful public manifestations and political rallies, to run for the elections and to

participate in the polls in all parts of South Africa, including the "homelands", free of intimidation.

135. As at 24 March 1994, 611 international staff, including 200 United Nations Volunteers, had been deployed in 9 provinces and 56 subprovinces of South Africa. An additional 1,278 United Nations electoral observers were trained at three different venues from 21 to 23 April 1994 before they were deployed to the provinces two days before the elections. UNOMSA offices were established in seven provincial cities over and above Johannesburg and Durban and in two subprovincial centres, totalling 11 offices. The locations were selected to correspond with the provincial and subprovincial centres of IEC. 127/

136. On 19 April 1994, the President of the Security Council issued a statement welcoming the agreement reached that day between IFP, ANC and the Government of South Africa and the decision by IFP to participate in the elections. The Secretary-General likewise issued a statement welcoming the breakthrough agreement. 128/

137. On 25 May 1994, the Security Council adopted its resolution 919 (1994), by which it decided to terminate the mandatory arms embargo and other restrictions related to South Africa imposed by resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977. The Council also decided to end all other measures against South Africa contained in resolutions 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970, 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 and to dissolve its Committee established by its resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa.

138. In his statement to the Council, the Deputy President of South Africa, Mr. Thabo Mbeki stated, inter alia, that the Council's decision signified an acceptance by the world body that South Africa had become a democratic country which could be counted on to subscribe and adhere to the pursuit of international peace and security.

139. Mr. Mbeki stated that South Africa would seek a negotiated regional security system for southern Africa and was willing to make a contribution in support of the efforts of the United Nations and the peoples and Governments of Angola and Mozambique and in international efforts in Rwanda as well.

140. He underlined the determination of his Government to honour its obligations deriving from relevant international agreements and informed the Council that South Africa was in the process of converting its military technology to civilian application and requested the assistance of the international community in that regard.

United Nations agencies

141. On 9 November 1993, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations readmitted South Africa as a member nation with full rights of participation to be effective on the date of the establishment of TEC. Of the 138 member nations who voted, 128 voted in favour of readmission, five voted against and five abstained. 129/

142. In February 1994, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) announced that it would transfer its Liaison Office in Zambia to South Africa. The UNDP office would, inter alia, provide support to the South African National Planning Committee responsible for the International Donors' Conference on Human

Resources Development in a Post-Apartheid South Africa, scheduled to be held from 28 to 30 June 1994 at Johannesburg.

143. On 28 February 1994, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced a $1.2 million programme to be funded by the Government of Japan for the training and rehabilitation of returned political exiles. According to the programme, between 500 to 600 returnees would be selected for the training course during 1994, and a similar number would be trained in 1995. According to UNHCR, a total of 12,105 South African refugees and political exiles had returned to South Africa under its auspices. 130/

144. On 2 May 1994, South Africa recovered all rights, privileges and full membership in the World Health Organization (WHO) following a decision by the WHO Assembly at the opening of its annual session at Geneva. 131/

145. On 7 June 1994, South Africa returned to the International Labour Organization (ILO) after an absence of 30 years. ILO has already pledged $1 million in assistance to South Africa. 132/

B. Intergovernmental organizations

146. The Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of OAU met at Harare on 19 March 1994 and issued a communiqué on the situation in South Africa, in which it welcomed, inter alia, the outstanding progress made in the Multi-Party Negotiating Council (MPNC), which culminated in the historic agreements to hold the first democratic elections in South Africa from 26 to 28 April 1994 and to establish the transitional structures preparatory to the holding of those elections, and urged all parties to continue their endeavours in a spirit of national reconciliation.

147. On 27 March 1994, the member countries of the Arab League decided to lift their political and economic boycott of South Africa. A resolution adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Arab League stated its support for the consolidation of Arab-African relations. 133/

148. Mr. Michael Manley, former Prime Minister of Jamaica, led the Commonwealth observer group to monitor the South African elections. The Commonwealth Observer Mission (COMSA), which had been in the country since October 1992, provided election observers as well as technical expertise in various fields relating to the elections. A Commonwealth Peace-keeping Assistance Group, consisting of 26 senior military and police officers, provided training, advice and assistance to NPKF (see paras. 21 and 74 above). Senior police officers from the Commonwealth also assisted the review by the South African Police of its policing policy and methods and provided crowd control training to party marshalls accompanying public demonstrations and political rallies. 134/

149. On 2 May 1994, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, stated that South Africa had a standing invitation to rejoin the organization soon after its first democratic Government was installed. He added that the Commonwealth would be able to help South Africa as it moved beyond the era of economic sanctions and reintegrated itself into the world trade and investment system. Subsequently, South Africa resumed its full membership in the Commonwealth on 1 June 1994. It will be recalled that South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1961 amidst international criticism for its policies of apartheid. 135/

150. The European Union Joint Action on South Africa, which was adopted on 6 December 1993, provided for electoral assistance and monitoring during the election process, and a comprehensive cooperation framework for assistance in the economic and social sectors during the transition period. The European Union announced that it would establish diplomatic relations with South Africa on 14 December 1993. Although the 12 member States had diplomatic relations at some level with South Africa, the Union as a whole did not. A newly signed agreement provided for the establishment of a European Union mission in South Africa.

151. A declaration issued on 4 March 1994 by the Rio Group (see A/49/93) expressed its solidarity with the transition to democracy and called upon all South African political parties to lend their support to the democratic process under way.

152. On 16 May 1994, the African Group at the United Nations issued a statement saluting ANC for its victory and also congratulated PAC, as well as the entire people of South Africa and all other parties which had contributed to a peaceful transition to democratic rule. The African Group expressed its gratitude to the front-line and neighbouring States for the sacrifices they had made in the liberation struggle in South Africa. In light of the changed circumstances in the country, the Group called for the restoration of the right of South Africa to participate in the deliberations of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations as a full-fledged member. 136/

153. On 6 June 1994, the OAU admitted South Africa as its 53rd member. 137/

154. Having been admitted, on 31 May 1994, as a full member to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, South Africa participated in the ministerial meeting held at Cairo from 1 to 2 June 1994.

C. Governments

155. During the period under review, South Africa's diplomatic relations with the international community continued to normalize at a rapid pace as a number of South African embassies opened in different parts of the globe. Foreign embassies were likewise opened at Pretoria. On 1 March 1994, South Africa handed over Walvis Bay to the Government of Namibia.

156. As a mark of strong support for the democratic process taking place in South Africa as well as in anticipation that the country would become an engine for economic growth in the region, many Governments decided to grant assistance to South Africa and others sought to increase their commitments. These initiatives included humanitarian aid, academic exchanges, projects financing vocational training, small loans to commercial and rural sectors, and construction of low-cost housing. Numerous Governments sent high-level representatives to act as international observers during the period of the electoral campaign.

D. Non-governmental organizations

157. Non-governmental organizations continued vigilantly to monitor developments in South Africa. In order to help reverse the legacies of apartheid and to improve the economic well-being of all South Africans, non-governmental organizations actively campaigned for foreign businesses planning to invest in

South Africa to do so in a constructive and creative partnership with organizations active in disadvantaged communities. Companies were urged to ensure that their operations include the development of training and education for workers, uphold workers' rights, consumer and environmental protection, as well as supporting businesses owned by Blacks.

158. During the period leading to the elections, numerous non-governmental organizations worked closely with local churches and community groups, focusing on access to voter education, free political activity, provision of voter identification and a host of other election details. Fact-finding delegations travelled to South Africa and reported on the progress made in the electoral process as well as on continuing concerns and problems. Teams of observers were sent to communities particularly beset by violence and conflict.
Non-governmental organizations have stated that international support will continue to be of prime importance after the elections, as the country begins to face a long process of reconstruction.

V. REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Activities of the Special Committee

159. In accordance with its mandate and pursuant to the policies and guidelines set by the General Assembly in its 1989 Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, as well as subsequent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly including those at its forty-eighth session, the Special Committee continued to follow closely developments in South Africa, promote international assistance in helping South Africans to overcome the negative social and economic consequences of apartheid, maintain contacts with academic institutions and civic communities, consult with parties participating in the political process, and undertake other activities aimed at supporting the political process of peaceful change until a democratically elected non-racial Government was established in South Africa.

160. At its first meeting for 1994, on 13 January 1994, the Chairman of the Special Committee stated that since the Committee's establishment in 1962, the possibility of attaining its goals peacefully had never been brighter. The Chairman highlighted the different tasks of the Committee. Its main objective for 1994 was to support the consolidation of the foundations of a non-racial society and assist it on a path of growth.

1. Response to political developments in South Africa

161. In the period under review, the Special Committee, responding to political and other events inside South Africa, continued to issue statements to express its support for a continuation of the process.

162. On 7 December 1993, the Special Committee greeted with great satisfaction the inaugural meeting in Cape Town of TEC, which would prepare South Africa for its first free and fair elections, and assist the Government until the elections. It also commended the continued efforts to negotiate with those parties that had so far decided not to take part in TEC and in South Africa's first non-racial elections. It strongly urged the international community to continue its moral and material assistance to South Africans in order to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new democratic and non-racial South Africa.

163. The Committee, on several occasions urged the authorities, under the supervision of TEC, and all political parties and their members, to renounce violence and intimidation.

164. In a statement issued on 25 February 1994, the Committee reiterated its call for a peaceful end to apartheid through the participation of all South Africans, irrespective of race, colour, gender, economic or social background, in the democratization process.

2. Seminar on Sustainable Economic Growth and Development in South Africa: Policy Priorities for the Early Years of a Democratic Government, London, 22 to 24 January 1994

165. The Seminar was organized by the Centre for the Study of the South African Economy and International Finance of the London School of Economics and Political Science, with the co-sponsorship of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

166. Some 35 economic, financial and other experts from South Africa, together with a small number of international experts, all of whom were invited in their individual capacities, participated in the Seminar. Experts from United Nations specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies, the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth, the European Union and OAU were also among the participants.

167. The Seminar was intended to help inform the continuing debate over policy priorities for immediate action once a new Government of National Unity was in place in South Africa. There were four consecutive workshops and a round-table discussion. The four workshops focused, respectively, on the mobilization of domestic resources through financial and fiscal policies, the mobilization of external resources and the management of external finance and exchange rate policy, the restructuring of the domestic economy through labour market policies and trade and industrial policies (see A/AC.115/L.696).

3. International Briefing on South Africa's First Democratic and Non-racial Election, 28 February-1 March 1994

168. An International Briefing on South Africa's First Democratic and Non-racial Elections was held in the European Parliament at Brussels from 28 February to 1 March 1994. The Briefing was organized by the Liaison Group of Anti-Apartheid Movements of the European Union, and was held with the co-sponsorship of the Special Committee, under the patronage of the Greek Presidency of the European Union and Mr. Van den Brock, the Commissioner for External Affairs of the European Union.

169. The keynote address was delivered by the Chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa Justice Johaan C. Kriegler. Statements were made by the representatives of UNOMSA, as well as of TEC and other institutions and organizations from South Africa. All South Africans who spoke represented independent organizations. The Briefing provided South Africans with an opportunity to present their needs for assistance regarding voter education and election monitoring.

4. Missions of the Special Committee against Apartheid to South Africa, 28 February-5 March 1994 and 6-10 June 1994

170. In its work programme for 1994, the Special Committee included two missions of consultations to South Africa, one to take place before the elections and one afterwards. They were to underline further the Committee's support to the people of South Africa and to the leadership of the political parties in their efforts to bring all parties into the process and to conduct the elections as scheduled and in an atmosphere free from violence and intimidation.

171. The first mission of the Special Committee, from 28 February to 5 March, took its four members, including the Chairman of the Committee, to Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria, East London and Port Elizabeth. The members of the mission had, inter alia, an opportunity to follow the proceedings in the Transitional Executive Council, and to attend the parliamentary session at which additional amendments to the Interim Constitution were presented and adopted.

172. The mission was also given a full and detailed brief by the Chairman and several members of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), and met with the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation and the Chairman of the National Peace Secretariat. Detailed briefings were also provided by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, and by the leaders of the observer teams of the Commonwealth, the European Union and OAU. In Cape Town, East London and Port Elizabeth, UNOMSA representatives provided further briefings on the situation in their respective areas of responsibility and meetings were held with representatives of the local peace structures.

173. With particular reference to voter education, the mission met with representatives of the Independent Forum on Electoral Education (IFEE), which is an umbrella organization for a large number of non-governmental organizations engaged in electoral education. The mission, in addition, met with representatives of two leading organizations participating in IFEE, namely the Matla Trust and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa. The mission also met with Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, General Secretary of ANC and Mr. Thabo Mbeki, the ANC Chairman; with Mr. Clarence Makwetu and Mr. Gora Ebrahim, President and Foreign Secretary, respectively, of PAC; with Mr. F. Schoeman, Deputy Minister for Constitutional Affairs; and with Mr. Zach de Beer, leader of the Democratic Party. Members of the mission further met with representatives of Local Peace Committees of IEC, non-governmental organizations, ANC and PAC at East London and Port Elizabeth.

174. The second mission, also led by the Committee's Chairman, Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria), took place between 6 and 10 June 1994. The other members of the mission to South Africa were: Dr. Jayaraj Acharya (Nepal), Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee; Mr. Simbarashe Mumbengegwi (Zimbabwe); Dr. Fernando Guillen (Peru); Mr. Suresh Goel (India), Rapporteur; Mr. Abdullahi Gwary (Nigeria) and Mr. Amer Araim, Secretary of the Special Committee.

175. The Chairman of the Special Committee set the objectives of the mission by emphasizing at various meetings that this was a fact-finding mission in order to enable the Special Committee to incorporate its assessment of the situation in South Africa in its final report to the General Assembly. The Chairman congratulated the people of South Africa on the success of the elections, which were recognized as free and fair. The elections demonstrated the courage and determination of the people of South Africa to bring about the end of apartheid by establishing a democratic and non-racial society. The Chairman stated that the United Nations had responded to the changes that took place in South Africa by lifting all restrictions against South Africa. Furthermore, the Special Committee was looking forward to South Africa resuming its seat in the General Assembly and its active participation in all the activities of the United Nations system. The Chairman also highlighted the importance of a coordinated manner in which the United Nations should continue to remain engaged in South Africa and the reconstruction and development of the country in the post apartheid era. He emphasized the continuing role of the international community in enabling South Africa to overcome the legacy of apartheid.

176. In the course of the mission to South Africa, members of the delegation held discussions with the leaders of four political parties in the country (ANC, NP, IFP and PAC); the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the National Assembly and several members of the new Parliament; church leaders; the Chairman of IEC; Officials of the National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA); the editor of a leading South African newspaper, The Sowetan, as well as some other senior media representatives; the ambassadors and diplomats of the United States and several other Western countries resident in South Africa; the Ministers of Public Enterprises, Safety and Security, Constitutional and Provincial Affairs, Home Affairs and also a number of Deputy Ministers including, in particular, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Presidents T. Mbeki and F. W. de Klerk. The highlight of the mission, however, was the audience with President Mandela.

177. The Chairman and other members of the mission were received in audience by President Mandela on Tuesday, 7 June 1994. President Mandela praised the work of the Special Committee which had made tremendous contribution to the elimination of apartheid. He also stated that the mission by the Special Committee symbolized the changes that had already happened in South Africa. President Mandela stressed that there now existed a great deal of good will amongst the political parties of South Africa and its people. The elections, as well as the subsequent actions, including the establishment of the Government of National Unity, had brought about a new spirit of cooperation. He also stated that South Africa needed the support of the international community, especially for the Government's socio-economic programmes contained in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).

178. The Chairman of the Special Committee assured President Mandela that the final report of the Special Committee would include recommendations on the future role of the United Nations in South Africa, and he wished to know the views of the Government and people of the country on what such a role should be. The members of the mission would also continue to work on assistance for South Africa as representatives of their respective countries in the United Nations both at the bilateral level, and through different United Nations programmes. He also emphasized that the members of the Special Committee had had a deep-rooted commitment to the end of apartheid and its consequences in South Africa and that their interest in South Africa would continue even after the termination of the Special Committee's mandate.

179. At various meetings of the mission, there was a unanimous expression of appreciation and praise for the role played by the United Nations, the Secretary-General and United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa as well as the Special Committee. There was a general recognition that the changes that had taken place in South Africa were achieved through the determination of the people of South Africa to eliminate apartheid. The United Nations efforts, through both pressure and persuasion and assistance to the opponents of apartheid, had contributed to the process in a significant manner. It was also recognized that the changes in South Africa would benefit all the sectors of the society and that the contributions of all ethnic and cultural groups would strengthen the unity of the people.

180. The leaders of South Africa expressed the hope that their country would soon resume its place in the General Assembly and begin to participate actively in the work of the United Nations. They also hoped that the question of arrears would be considered in a favourable manner, keeping in mind related circumstances. South Africa is also looking forward to playing an active role in OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and other organizations.

181. The question of development assistance was emphasized throughout the visit, particularly in respect of education and training for South African youth who are unemployed. The phenomenon of unemployment among the black majority is a matter of great concern to the political leadership of South Africa. With the establishment of the new Government in South Africa, there is a considerable keenness in the country to attract foreign investment. The Government is planning various policy initiatives and strategies to encourage foreign enterprises to participate in the South African economy. Such participation and investment would contribute substantially to the growth and development of the country. It was stated that the long-term goal of the Government would be to make the enterprises internationally competitive.

182. South Africa is also looking forward to the establishment of regional mechanisms in southern Africa which would not only promote the regional trade and economic development but also contribute to peace and security in the region. South Africa, with its existing infrastructure and resources, could play an important role in such a regional mechanism.

183. The mission had extensive discussions on the election process in South Africa. It was explained that notwithstanding the administrative difficulties faced in the conduct of the elections, including the late decision by IFP to participate in the elections, the results were generally representative of the public opinion. IEC made every effort to deal with the problems. The cooperation extended by SADF to IEC in the redistribution of voting materials, contributed significantly to re-establishing the former's credibility. As an indicator of the success of voter education, it was said that only 1 per cent of the total vote was invalid. Subsequent analysis by IEC concluded that in a 68 per cent sample of the vote, there was only a 2 per cent margin of error.

184. The presence of international observers had a salutary effect in promoting a peaceful atmosphere during the elections. IEC recognizes the importance of the international support of the election process particularly that of UNOMSA and other observer groups. This support not only enhanced the credibility of the elections, but also helped in the very conduct of the elections.

185. The mission is satisfied that the democratization process in South Africa, the Constitutional Principles, the Interim Constitution as well the political will of the South African leadership will enable the people and the Government of South Africa to achieve their objective of building a new, democratic and non-racial society.

186. After the elections, the new Parliament and the Government of National Unity face an intensive agenda. The immediate task for the Government of National Unity is to establish priorities for economic development which would most likely draw heavily upon the Reconstruction and Development Programme of ANC. The budget to be shortly presented by the Government would clearly indicate these priorities. It was, however, emphasized by many prominent personalities, including those from the media, church and business groups, that the Government would need to give definite indication of some progress in the areas of socio-economic development in the immediate time-frame. It was suggested by a business group and others that an active support of the business in South Africa towards those goals would generate substantial confidence of the people in the Government. The leaders also stressed that notwithstanding the availability of resources for such programmes, financial assistance from the international community would not only be desirable but also essential. It was also felt that "the end of apartheid dividend" might to a considerable extent be

offset by the cost of dismantling several structures and administrative anomalies created by apartheid, in particular those relating to the homelands.

187. The Parliament, composed of the National Assembly and the Senate, has the task ahead of legislative action to give shape to the programmes of various ministries of the Government, including in particular, the need for affirmative action to redress the socio-economic inequities in South Africa. In its capacity as the constituent Assembly, the Interim Parliament will have the task of addressing the pending issues of federalism provincial powers, minority rights in the field of education and culture, and the volkstaat. The process of constitutional review in the Constituent Assembly will be based on the Constitutional Principles as annexed to the Interim Constitution. It is expected that the final Constitution will be adopted within the two-year period as envisaged earlier, but the present Government will continue to function for a period of five years to promote national stability.

188. The mission believes that the role of the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, in helping the people and the Government of South Africa to overcome the legacies of apartheid cannot be underestimated or overlooked. And to this end, an informal group of friends of South Africa in the General Assembly may be established to provide necessary support.

189. There are a number of issues of concern that require the continuing support of the international community. The mission believes that South Africa should be allowed to resume its seat in the General Assembly without further delay. South Africa has already been readmitted to a number of specialized agencies and other international organizations. The democratization process should be encouraged. Development assistance at the bilateral and multilateral levels to South Africa should be a priority item on the agenda of the States which are able to do so as well as international organizations. The United Nations should continue to be the catalyst for support and development assistance to South Africa. The mission would therefore recommend that, in consultation with the Government of South Africa, a high-level coordinator be appointed for all United Nations development activities in South Africa for the next five years, that is, to coincide with the tenure of the Government of National Unity.

190 The mission was impressed with the determination of the South African leadership to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels to achieve those goals.

191. The mission is thankful for the cooperation it received from the Government of South Africa, the political parties, religious, business and other segments of the South African society, as well as for the recognition of the role of the United Nations and the Special Committee in the successful achievement by the people of South Africa in establishing a democratic, non-racial and United South Africa.

5. Observance of international days and round tables

192. During the period under review, and in accordance with its mandate from the General Assembly, the Special Committee held a meeting in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March 1994). The annual observance marks the anniversary of the day in 1960 when police at Sharpeville, South Africa, opened fire on a peaceful demonstration against apartheid "pass laws", killing 69 persons.

193. Speaking at the meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee said that while the people of South Africa were moving forward to close the sad and painful chapter of apartheid through the conduct of the first democratic and non-racial elections, the day's observance was a reminder to all that South Africans, particularly the Black majority, deserved the support of the international community to build a united, democratic and non-racial society. The end of apartheid, he added, would be an outstanding event in the history of mankind and would set up a much needed example for the whole world. The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the African Group and the Permanent Observer for Palestine, as well as representatives of ANC and PAC, also addressed the meeting.

6. Art against Apartheid collection

194. The Art against Apartheid Collection, formed in 1981 and based on art work donated by some 85 well-known artists, is valued today at an estimate of US$ 15 million. According to the donating artists' conditions, the collection is to be handed over to South Africa's first democratically elected and non-racial Government. A sum of $160,000 from the Publicity against Apartheid Fund has been earmarked for its transfer and permanent installation in South Africa. The Special Committee against Apartheid, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, is ready to start consultations with designated South African representatives on the matter.

195. The collection, which is presently based in Paris, was set up with an initial funding of $100,000, with the Special Committee as main contributor. Other contributions have come from Western countries, mainly Finland, France, Norway and Sweden, and from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Social Commission. Since its opening in Paris in 1983, the collection has been exhibited in 60 museums and/or galleries around the world, including Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States, and at United Nations Headquarters.

196. The collection, which until recently had been self-sustaining, derived its income from posters and signed prints of the participating artists. It had played an important role in raising awareness of and rallying international opposition against the apartheid system. Now the time has come for the collection to be handed over to South Africa, in accordance with the wishes of those artists who donated their work to it.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

197. With the entry into force, on 27 April 1994, of South Africa's first non-racial and democratic Constitution, and the holding of the first non-racial elections from 26 to 29 April 1994, apartheid came to an end.

198. This is, first of all, a victory for all South Africans of all races, and the success of their political leaders who have manifested an extraordinary degree of courage, wisdom and resilience in negotiating broad-based agreements for bringing apartheid to a peaceful end and for laying the foundations for a new, non-racial and democratic South Africa with equal and guaranteed rights for each and all.

199. The United Nations, the Special Committee and the international community at large can take just pride in the contribution they have made over several decades, to the efforts leading to the elimination of apartheid, and the support they have given to all those South Africans who have courageously struggled against apartheid and suffered from it.

200. Also in this respect, the international community can take pride in the positive contributions made to the political process of negotiations and the electoral process itself by the presence and activities of the observer missions in South Africa of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the European Union and OAU. The efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, including his active support to the process through, inter alia, frequent contacts with the parties and his rapid actions to put into effect the mandates given to him by the Security Council and the General Assembly, deserves the appreciation of the international community.

201. The South African elections were held under markedly difficult circumstances, largely owing to the very short time available to IEC to make the necessary arrangements. While not flawless, however, South Africa's first non-racial and democratic elections were sufficiently free and fair. It was the observation of the heads of the international observer missions in South Africa, including that of the United Nations, that the people of South Africa had expressed their determination to create a peaceful, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

202. The parties to the political multi-party process leading to the end of apartheid and a new non-racial South Africa have, in their dedication to pursue a peaceful settlement, developed habits and skills, and devised unique mechanisms for finding broadly agreed solutions, which hold out a promise for continued reconciliation and inclusiveness in the process of economic and social recovery and reconstruction that will now begin in South Africa.

203. As South Africa returns to the family of nations, we look forward to its contribution to the purposes of the United Nations.

204. The socio-economic disparities caused by apartheid need to be urgently addressed to ensure the stable and peaceful development of post-apartheid South Africa and, in this respect, assistance from the international community will be vital.

205. The system of apartheid having been brought to an end, the Special Committee against Apartheid established by the General Assembly on 6 November 1962 (resolution 1761 (XVII)) has fulfilled its mandate in accordance with the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular,

resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and has successfully concluded its work.

Notes

1/ Economic Intelligence Unit Country Report: South Africa, 1st Quarter 1994, p. 9; A/48/845-S/1994/16, para. 13.

2/ Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Bill, Ministry of Constitutional Development.

3/ SAPA Summary (South African Mission, New York), 7 December 1993; Election Monitor, Issue No. 11, 14 December 1993.

4/ South Africa: The Countdown to Elections, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.), 17 December 1993, Issue No. 2.

5/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 3 February 1994; The Star (Johannesburg), 11 January 1994.

6/ The Weekly Mail (Johannesburg), 19 December 1993; Sunday Nation; 19 December 1993.

7/ TEC News Release (Pretoria), 7 December 1993.

8/ Memorandum of Understanding between TEC Subcouncil on Foreign Affairs and the United Nations and Commonwealth, TEC Press Release, 18 January 1994.

9/ South African Mission to the United Nations, SAPA Summary; Financial Mail (London), 29 March 1994.

10/ The Star (Johannesburg), 12 and 25 January 1994; Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 21 January 1994.

11/ Election Monitor, Anti-Apartheid Movement (London), No. 20; 20-23 March 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 23 March 1994; The New York Times, 22 March 1994.

12/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 19 January and 9 March 1994, Southern Africa Report (Johannesburg), Vol. 12, No. 8, 25 February 1994; The Star (Johannesburg), 12 January 1994.

13/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 21 and 27 January 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 10-11 January 1994.

14/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 21 and 27 January 1994.

15/ South African Council of Churches, Education for Democracy Programme, Booklet, South Africa: The Transition to Democracy, February 1994, p. 18; Business Day (Johannesburg), 15 February 1994.

16/ South Africa: The Transition to Democracy, pp. 19-20.

17/ Elections in South Africa, Information update #1, Permanent Mission of South Africa, 24 February 1994; The Guardian (London), 25 April 1994.

18/ South Africa: The Transition to Democracy, pp. 21-22.

19/ Business Day, 17 March 1994.

20/ Financial Times (London), 12 November 1993; The Citizen (Johannesburg), 20 November 1993.

21/ The Star (Johannesburg), 11 January 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 25 January 1994.

22/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 18 February 1994; Financial Times (London), 22 February 1994; South Africa: The Countdown to Elections, Issue 7, 25 February 1994.

23/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 23 February 1994.

24/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 26 April 1994.

25/ Speech by the State President, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, to the Fifth Session of the Ninth Parliament, Cape Town, 28 February 1994.

26/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 23 February 1994.

27/ Election Monitor, Issue No. 19, 16 March 1994; The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 23 March 1994.

28/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 25 April 1994.

29/ Financial Times (London), 9 March 1994; The New York Times, 11 March 1994; Business Day ((Johannesburg), 13 and 20 January 1994, 9 March 1994.

30/ Southern Africa Report, 25 February 1994.

31/ The Washington Post, 14 March 1994.

32/ The Christian Science Monitor, 14 March 1994; The Washington Post, 13 March 1994.

33/ The Washington Post, 14 March 1994.

34/ The Guardian (London), 14 March 1994, The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 14 March 1994, The Star (Johannesburg), 19 April 1994.

35/ The Guardian (London), 5 April 1994.

36/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 6 January 1994; Southern Africa Report, 25 February 1994.

37/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 17 January and 29 February 1994; The Citizen (Johannesburg), 17 January and 15 and 17 February 1994.

38/ Financial Times (London), 2 April 1994, The Citizen (Johannesburg), 9 March 1994.

39/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 9 and 16 March 1994, Financial Times (London), 4 March 1994, The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 3 March 1994.

40/ The New York Times, 20 March 1994, Report.

41/ Ibid., 25 March 1994.

42/ Ibid., 30 March 1994; The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 31 March 1994; Financial Times (London), 30 March 1994.

43/ United Nations Press Release SAF/171, 29 March 1994.

44/ Financial Times (London), 3 March and 2 April 1994; Election Monitor, Issues No. 19 and 20, 16 and 23 March 1994.

45/ The New York Times, 12 April 1994; The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 8 April 1994; The Washington Post, 6 April 1994.

46/ The Washington Post, 7 April 1994; 1 April 1994.

47/ Ibid., 4 April 1994; Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, Press Release No. 04/94, 7 April 1994.

48/ Financial Times (London), 7 April 1994; The Washington Post, 7 April 1994; The Guardian (London), 7 April 1994.

49/ Financial Times (London), 9-10 April 1994; The Washington Post, 9 and 10 April 1994; The New York Times, 9 April 1994.

50/ The New York Times, 9 April 1994; Financial Times (London), 9-10 April 1994.

51/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 13 April 1994; The Washington Post, 13 April 1994; Financial Times (London) 14 April 1994.

52/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 18 April 1994; Reuters (Johannesburg), 19 April 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 18 April 1994; Pretoria News, 16 April 1994; The Washington Post, 20 April 1994.

53/ The New York Times, 26 April 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 26 April 1994.

54/ The Washington Post, 22 April 1994.

55/ Human Rights Commission of South Africa, Overview of 1993, pp. 2, 15, and 18.

56/ Human Rights Commission, Natal Focus, March 1994; The Citizen (Johannesburg), 18 April 1994.

57/ Ibid., 18 April 1994; The Guardian (London), 11 April 1994.

58/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 9 May 1994.

59/ The New York Times, 11 April 1994; Sunday Nation, 6 February 1994.

60/ The Washington Post, 25 April 1994; The Citizen (Johannesburg), 19 and 21 April 1994; The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 20 April 1994.

61/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 21 April 1994.

62/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 8 February 1994; The Washington Post, 20 January, 8 February, 25 and 26 April 1994; The Sunday Times (London), 23 January 1994; The Star (Johannesburg), 20-26 January 1994.

63/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 15 April 1994.

64/ The Financial Times (London), 26 April 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 25 April 1994; The New York Times, 26 April 1994.

65/ The New York Times, 28 April 1994; The Guardian (London), 29 April 1994; The Washington Post, 28 April 1994.

66/ Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation: "Interim Report on Criminal Violence by elements within the South African Police, the KwaZulu Police and the Inkatha Freedom Party".

67/ The New York Times, 21 March 1994; Financial Times (London), 19 and 20 March 1994.

68/ Human Rights Commission of South Africa: Press statement on unofficial military training camps, 16 March 1994.

69/ The Guardian (London), 29 April 1994.

70/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 31 March 1994; The Christian Science Monitor, 19 January and 17 March 1994; The Washington Post, 24 April 1994.

71/ Elections in South Africa. Information update #1, 24 February 1994, Election Monitor, No. 22, 6 April 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 31 March 1994.

72/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 16 April 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 15 April 1994; Financial Times (London), 7 and 28 April 1994.

73/ Daily News Bulletin, 25 April 1994, Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, Electoral Assistance Activities of the United Nations System during April 1994, p. 3; Business Day (Johannesburg), 15 February 1994; The New York Times, 12 April 1994.

74/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 15 April 1994; The Washington Post, 28 April 1994; Financial Mail (London), 7 April 1994.

75/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 25 April 1994; Electoral Assistance Activities of the United Nations System during April 1994, p. 3.

76/ South Africa: The Countdown to Elections, Southern Africa Project Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.), Issue 10, 8 April 1994.

77/ The Washington Post, 7 May 1994.

78/ The Guardian (London), 25 April 1994; The New York Times, 20 April 1994; Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, "April 1994 Election", 7 March 1994.

79/ The New York Times, 20 and 29 April 1994, The Washington Post, 28 April and 6 May 1994; Business Day (Johannesburg), 20 April 1994.

80/ Financial Times (London), 4 May 1994.

81/ The Washington Post, 7 May 1994.

82/ The New York Times, 7 May 1994; Financial Times (London), 7-8 May 1994.

83/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 9 May 1994; Financial Times (London), 7-8 May 1994.

84/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 9 May 1994; The New York Times, 10 May 1994.

85/ The New York Times, 10 May 1994.

86/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 11 May 1994.

87/ The Guardian (London), 11 May 1994; The New York Times, 11 May 1994.

88/ The Guardian (London), 12 May 1994, The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 13 May 1994.

89/ Agence France-Presse and Reuters (Johannesburg), 20 May 1994.

90/ Development Bank of Southern Africa, Annual Report, 1993.

91/ Address by Chris Stals, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, at the Seminar on Sustainable Economic Growth and Development in South Africa: Policy Priorities for the Early Years of a Democratic Government, London, 22-24 January 1994.

92/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Report, first quarter 1994.

93/ Financial Times (London), 24 February 1994.

94/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 2 March 1994.

95/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Report, first quarter, 1994.

96/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 21 March 1994.

97/ Financial Times (London), 28 March 1994.

98/ Address by Mr. Chris Stals, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Seminar on Sustainable Economic Growth and Development in South Africa: Policy Priorities for the Early Years of a Democratic Government, London, 22-24 January 1994.

99/ Financial Times (London), 12 April 1994.

100/ Mr. Lieb J. Loots, Fiscal Priorities for the Early Years of a Democratic Government, paper presented at the Seminar on Sustainable Economic Growth and Development in South Africa, London, 22-24 January 1994.

101/ Financial Times (London), 29 March 1994 and Business Day (Johannesburg), 24 March 1994.

102/ The Star (Johannesburg), 6 January 1994.

103/ Ibid., 13 January 1994.

104/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 13 and 14 April 1994.

105/ Prof. Willie Breytenbach, Rules for Economic Reconstruction: The Next Five Years, University of Stellenbosch, 10 March 1994.

106/ The Guardian (London), 5 April 1994.

107/ Centre for the Study of the South African Economy and International Finance, London School of Economics, Quarterly Report, November 1993.

108/ African Business (London), January 1994, p. 4.

109/ Southern Africa Report (London), 14 January 1994, p. 4.

110/ Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), preview copy for Regions ANC Headquarters (Johannesburg), 17 February 1994, p. 32.

111/ Making Democracy Work: A Framework for Macro-economic Policy in South Africa. A report to the Members of the Democratic Movement in South Africa from the Macro-economic Research Group (MERG) Centre for Development Studies, South Africa 1993, p. 103.

112/ RDP, p. 34.

113/ MERG Report, p. 75.

114/ The Star (Johannesburg), 4 March 1994.

115/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 15 March 1994.

116/ Ibid., 12 April 1994.

117/ RDP, p. 10.

118/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 13 April 1994.

119/ Ibid., 17 March 1994.

120/ SAPA news agency (Johannesburg) in English, 1115 (GMT), 19 January 1994.

121/ RDP, p. 11.

122/ Weekly Mail (Johannesburg), 18-24 February 1994.

123/ Land Update, a publication of the National Land Committee No. 30. April 1994, pp. 1 and 2.

124/ MERG Report, p. 113.

125/ Reconstruction and Development, Preview for Regions, 17 February 1994, p. 17.

126/ S/1994/435, para. 32.

127/ Ibid., paras. 27 and 30.

128/ SG/SM/5268 - SAF/172, S/PRST/1994/20/29 April 1994.

129/ FAO Press Release No. 3579, 9 November 1993.

130/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 1 March 1994.

131/ H/2840 - SAF/175.

132/ Business Day (Johannesburg), 7 June 1994.

133/ South Africa Press Agency, 28 March 1994.

134/ Commonwealth News Release No. 94/8, 28 February 1994 and Note to Editors.

135/ The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 2 May 1994.

136/ OAU Press Release No. 74/94.

137/ Reuters, Agence France-Presse (Johannesburg), 6 June 1994.

ANNEX I

Composition of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its subsidiary bodies

A. Special Committee against Apartheid

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid, established by General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, is composed of the following 17 Member States:

Algeria	Malaysia	Sudan
Ghana	Nepal	Syrian Arab Republic
Guinea	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Haiti	Peru	Ukraine
India	Philippines	Zimbabwe
Indonesia	Somalia	

2. At its 672nd meeting, on 13 January 1994, the Special Committee unanimously re-elected Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria) as its Chairman, and Mr. Jayaraj Acharya (Nepal), Mr. Victor Batiouk (Ukraine) and Mrs. Annette des Iles (Trinidad and Tobago) as its Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Suresh K. Goel (India) was re-elected as its Rapporteur.

3. At the same meeting, the Special Committee re-elected Mr. Kofi Nyidevu Awoonor (Ghana) as Chairman of its Subcommittee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions on South Africa, and Mr. Simbarashe Simbanenduku Mumbengegwi (Zimbabwe) as Chairman of its Subcommittee on Developments in South Africa.

B. Subsidiary bodies of the Special Committee

Subcommittee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions on South Africa:

Ghana (Chairman), Guinea, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Subcommittee on Developments in South Africa:

Algeria, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Zimbabwe (Chairman).

ANNEX II

Chronology of statements issued by the Special Committee

GA/AP/2140 and Rev.1 (3 November 1993)	Recommending the Assembly maintain arms embargo against South Africa until election of non-racial democratic Government
GA/AP/2141 (18 November 1993)	Welcoming adoption of South Africa's Interim Constitution
GA/AP/2142 (7 December 1993)	Welcoming inaugural meeting of South Africa's Transitional Executive Committee
GA/AP/2143 (13 January 1994)	Expressing concern that political violence in South Africa could jeopardize peace process
GA/AP/2144 (17 January 1994)	Announcing Seminar on Sustainable Growth and Development in South Africa to be held in London from 22 to 24 January
GA/AP/2145 and Rev.1 (25 January 1994)	Seminar on Sustainable Growth and Development in South Africa held in London from 22 to 24 January
GA/AP/2146 (24 February 1994)	Statement on election in South Africa, to be held from 26 to 28 April
GA/AP/2149 (21 March 1994)	Expressing concern that postponement of elections could aggravate tension
GA/AP/2151 (29 April 1994)	Applauding election process in South Africa, heralding establishment of united non-racial democratic society
GA/AP/2152 (6 May 1994)	Congratulating President-Elect Nelson Mandela of South Africa, after pronouncement of elections as free and fair

---